

The Intelligencer.

CAMPBELL & M'DERMOT,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

From Richmond.

We are glad to hear of those recently from Richmond expressing themselves warmly in commendation of the efforts made and being made by Gov. Peirpoint in the interests of restoration and reconstruction in old Virginia. This opinion, too, comes from those who wish, as Gen. Shenck expresses it, "to make haste slowly" in the matter of reconstruction. We have all along felt persuaded that many of the Washington letters and dispatches did injustice to the Governor. The writers and senders of them do not and cannot know the Governor as we know him out here. Neither can they properly appreciate all his difficulties as the head of the most formidable State lately in rebellion. The American people will criticize with or without the facts. That is one of their prerogatives. But it will come out in the end, as we confidently believe and trust, that the Governor is doing a good and great work. A man who could be content to battle the larger portion of his life in the minority, and defy the proscription of pro-slaveryism here in West Virginia, is not likely to be a convert to his ancient antagonists at this late day. We submit that it is the common sense view for many impatient persons to take in the absence of facts to the contrary.

The tone of the Richmond *Whig* is improving. For instance, we like the spirit pervading the following extract from an article in its issue of last Thursday:

"It is not only the solemn duty, but the clear and unmistakable policy of the people of Virginia and the South to accept, promptly and without reserve, the admitted results and decisions of the late sanguinary war. Chief among those indispensable results and decisions is the abolition of slavery. To acknowledge the death of slavery, then, not alone by word of mouth, but by deliberate legislative declaration, is the urgent obligation of the time."

We suppose that the *Whig* regards the passage of the congressional amendment through the Alexandria legislature last winter as a finality, so far as Virginia is concerned. Its language would seem, however, to call for a further ratification by Virginia.

The *Whig* also, in another article, calls upon the people to elect none to Congress who were identified, in a disqualifying way, with the rebellion. It says:

"The present is a grave crisis in our public affairs. If we profit by the lesson which the last ten years ought to have taught us—if we determine in the future to look more to the welfare of our country, and less to the success of our party—if we resolve to lash the dirty demagogues who have heretofore misled the people, back into their kennels, whenever they show their noses out of them—all may yet be well."

We notice that Robert Mayo, Jr., late Mayor, is out for Congress from the Richmond district.

We have something like final news from the cable this morning. The "chafing" of the line, during a lull in the paying out process, caused it to snap, and it would seem that all attempts to grapple for the lost line were fruitless of success. The vessels gave it up and put back to England. The parting of the cable suggests the inquiry whether it is possible to maintain one in the depths of the sea, if it be once laid. The first cable parted twice while it was being laid, once when but forty miles had been paid out, and again when one hundred and twenty-five miles were laid. The whole line was laid with success at the next attempt, but insulation was soon lost, for what reason has never been discovered. It is not improbable that it was occasioned by the parting of the cable again. Exposed as the wire must be of necessity to the undercurrents of the ocean, lying across rough, rocky cliffs of the ocean bottom, it is the most probable thing in the world that it would soon be worn off by the abrasion to which it must be subjected.

The New York papers are having a great fight about the census statistics of that city. All of them have talked rather loosely about the population of the city, estimating it in the vicinity of a million, but the census, nearly completed, can't make out quite eight hundred thousand. As the work is done by Republican officials, the *World* and other Democratic papers see in this result a wicked scheme to cheat the city out of several Senators and Representatives, to which it would be entitled if the population was really a million, while the Republican papers contend that figures will not lie, and that the enumeration has been carefully and honestly made. As yet there is nothing to prove the contrary, and the result will stand without something besides mere assertion can be found to back the charges made by the *World*. Every ambitious place is liable to "estimate" that it possesses a larger population than can be found by the census takers, and New York is no exception to the rule.

"BLIND TOM," who will be here to-night, seems to have created quite a sensation in Zanesville, according to the *Courier*. He played two different pieces of music at once, and while doing so sang a third.

This panic occasioned by the Ketchum frauds and other late defalcations in New York, seems to have about subsided. Gold was a fraction higher on Saturday.

Our West Virginia exchanges very generally come to us now with formidable lists of real estate returned delinquent for taxes.

We are constantly indebted to McKelvy's news depot for early copies of the Cincinnati papers.

Berkeley and Jefferson County News.

The Berkeley *Union* has a long article on the status of Berkeley and Berkeley counties, and says that all the loyal people of those counties reject with warmth the idea that they are not a part of West Virginia.

"But the most bitter reflections which our rebel friends have in these counties, are that they let the cause go by default. They would not go to the polls and vote on the question, but let the Union people have it all their own way. Then they were bent on rebellion; treason and establishing a slave Confederacy; but now they are wide awake, all clamorous for a fair election to know whether to go with East or West Virginia. We know how fair and honorable rebels are in *other* good faith, and elections. After the ordinance of secession had been voted on the Governor did not wait for the returns from West Virginia—he did not take much account of those nominal returns on there, but declared the Ordinance carried on returns from East Virginia. He has had the returns since from West Virginia, and they count too much for secession. We would respectfully invite the rebels in our counties to a warm reception, when they undertake to drag these counties back into the Old Dominion. They have got more in Old Virginia than they can manage now, and we believe that the interest of Berkeley county keep her with the New State. Gen. Milroy made a speech at Martinsburg last Tuesday night, of which the Berkeley *Union* speaks highly."

THE ENGLISH IRON MARKET.

Falling Off in Exports to the United States—Importation of Iron in Our Market—Importance of Protection.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The following circular by Fallows, Stitt and Co., will be read with interest, not by dealers and manufacturers alone, but by all who take an interest in the welfare of American interests. The only ground of hope by British manufacturers is freely declared to be low wages there and a low tariff here:

Liverpool, June 30, 1865.

Staffordshire Iron.—The leading makers have decided to make no change in prices current at the close of 1864. At the meeting of the 29th of June, a resolution was adopted appointing a deputation to confer with the men, in view of some common agreement as to a scale of wages proportionate to the current prices of finished iron. It is to be hoped some practical results may follow this suggestion, so as in the future to render unnecessary a resort to "strikes" and "lock-outs," both of which are alike injurious to master and men, as well as the interests of the iron trade in general.

Rails.—Which opened at 200 lbs. f. o. b. Wales advanced to 207, and this price has been maintained until the close of the half year.

Pig Iron.—The stock in Scotland is computed at 604,000 tons, against 600,000 tons 31st December, 1864. It was anticipated that at the close of the American war the attention of the public would be directed to this article on account of its moderately low price. So far, expectation has been greatly disappointed.

Tin plates were very quiet, and prices fell until the month of April, when a large quantity (estimated at 100,000 boxes) changed hands at an advance of 1s. 6d. per box, making the price of cokes 22s. 6d., and charcoal 26s. 6d. This advance has scarcely been maintained, and prices are 3d. to 6d. per box lower.

Although prices of manufactured iron have been lower than those current during preceding eighteen months, there has not been any corresponding improvement in the demand, and it will be seen, by reference to the table of exports at the foot, that there has been a considerable falling off in the shipments compared with preceding years. The deficiency is almost altogether under the head of United States exports. The exportation gained during the late period of high prices proves distinctly that this country can only retain her pre-eminence in iron manufactures by supplying them at a less price than that at which they can be produced in other countries. Lately, however, the American production has been greatly extended during a period when a large war demand, favored by high exchange, enabled the manufacturers there almost to monopolize the trade. Should the American makers succeed in their efforts to cheapen labor we may find them able in future to supply a very large proportion of their own wants, and we can only hope to compete successfully at low prices, coupled with less oppressive tariff than that which at present exists.

The general foreign demand (excepting from America and India) has been up to former years, and we may anticipate a continuance on the same scale. Ship-building has not been so active as in 1864, and, as respects iron armaments, there is only a small demand, as blockades runners ceased, but numbers are now on the market for sale. Should the harvest results be satisfactory, we may hope to see an improved demand for home consumption and more general activity.

Exports of Iron from the United Kingdom during first five months of 1865, ending 21st May, compared with 1864, 1863, 1862, and 1861:

For 1865, Pig Iron, tons 199,974; Bar, Bolt and Rod, tons 163,509; Railway, all kinds, 139,181. For 1864, Pig Iron, 188,433; Bar, Bolt and Rod, 127,883; Railway, all kinds, 179,885. For 1863, Pig Iron, 188,475; Bar, Bolt and Rod, 131,672; Railway, all kinds, 161,348. For 1862, Pig Iron, 183,700; Bar, Bolt and Rod, 118,880; Railway, all kinds, 142,197. For 1861, Pig Iron, 154,378; Bar, Bolt and Rod, 107,233; Railway, all kinds, 170,340.

Comparative exports from United Kingdom to United States during five months ending 31st May:

For 1865, Pig Iron, tons 16,547; Bar, Bolt and Rod, tons 6,136; Railway, all kinds, 12,288; Tin Plates, boxes, 286,985. For 1864, Pig Iron, tons, 48,555; Bar, Bolt and Rod, tons, 17,885; Railway, all kinds, 70,287; Tin Plates, boxes 346,450. For 1863, Pig Iron, tons 16,110; Bar, Bolt and Rod, tons 23,680; Railway, all kinds, tons 6,008; Tin Plates, boxes 283,325. For 1862, Pig Iron, tons 6,140; Bar, Bolt and Rod, tons 1,281; Railway, all kinds, tons 1,119; Tin Plates, boxes 277,735. For 1861, Pig Iron, tons 20,190; Bar, Bolt and Rod, tons 16,537; Railway, all kinds, tons 24,230; Tin Plates, boxes —.

Morgan County holds a convention next Thursday to nominate candidates for the State Senate, and also for the Judgeship of that judicial district. We observe that our old friend Joseph P. Wheat, is one of the delegates.

A writer in the Washington *Chronicle* understands "from valuable sources" that it is the expressed opinion of heads of bureaus that, as a whole the employment of women in the Departments is a failure.

What Ohio County has Done for the Union Army.—The Number of Men Furnished and the Amount of Bounty Paid.

REPORT.

2d Edition of P. H. Hays, Capt. Reg. Corps. Art. 4th Reg. Ohio, W. V. U.

Sir: The annexed list shows the number of Volunteers mustered into the service of the United States and credited to Ohio County, West Virginia, and the bounty County and private bounty money, viz:

COUNTY BOUNTY.

County Bounty paid to 400 men prior to Jan. 1st, 1864, 50 each	\$22,000 00
Under the act of Feb. 1st, 1864, 275 men, 50 each	\$13,750 00
Under the act of July 18th, 1864, 275 men, 50 each	\$13,750 00
Under the act of Dec. 19th, 1864, 225 men, 50 each	\$11,250 00
Under the act of Jan. 1st, 1865, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of Feb. 1st, 1865, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of March 1st, 1865, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of April 1st, 1865, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of May 1st, 1865, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of June 1st, 1865, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of July 1st, 1865, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of August 1st, 1865, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of September 1st, 1865, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of October 1st, 1865, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of November 1st, 1865, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of December 1st, 1865, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of January 1st, 1866, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of February 1st, 1866, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of March 1st, 1866, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of April 1st, 1866, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of May 1st, 1866, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of June 1st, 1866, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of July 1st, 1866, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of August 1st, 1866, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of September 1st, 1866, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of October 1st, 1866, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of November 1st, 1866, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of December 1st, 1866, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of January 1st, 1867, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of February 1st, 1867, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of March 1st, 1867, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of April 1st, 1867, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of May 1st, 1867, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of June 1st, 1867, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of July 1st, 1867, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of August 1st, 1867, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
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Under the act of October 1st, 1867, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of November 1st, 1867, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of December 1st, 1867, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of January 1st, 1868, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of February 1st, 1868, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of March 1st, 1868, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
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Under the act of November 1st, 1868, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of December 1st, 1868, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of January 1st, 1869, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of February 1st, 1869, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of March 1st, 1869, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
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Under the act of November 1st, 1869, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of December 1st, 1869, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of January 1st, 1870, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of February 1st, 1870, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of March 1st, 1870, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of April 1st, 1870, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of May 1st, 1870, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of June 1st, 1870, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of July 1st, 1870, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of August 1st, 1870, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of September 1st, 1870, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of October 1st, 1870, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of November 1st, 1870, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of December 1st, 1870, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of January 1st, 1871, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
Under the act of February 1st, 1871, 200 men, 50 each	\$10,000 00
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